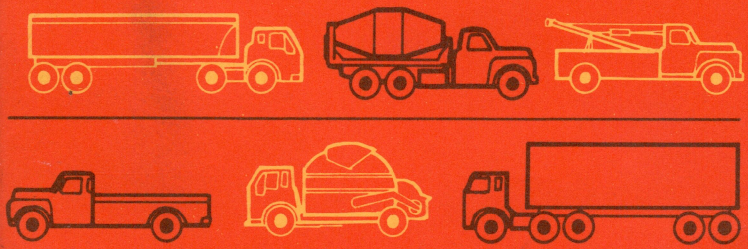
TRUCK DRIVERS

Dictionary

AND GLOSSARY



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foreword

Truck drivers from coast to coast communicate among themselves with a language all their own.

This language, coined by the drivers, gives a "picture" description of a particular trucking job or piece of equipment. Often, a rather involved process or complicated situation is summed up in one word. For instance, the word "spotter" refers to a driver who parks vehicles at the terminal or sometimes refers to supervisors who observe and record driver activities on the road.

Such brevity accelerates communication between drivers but may prove extremely foreign to those outside the industry.

The ATA Council of Safety Supervisors and several Driver of the Year award winners submitted the jargon contained in the first section of this booklet. The second section, "Glossary," lists and defines various technical trucking terms.*

If you should visit a roadside diner or a truck terminal after reading this booklet, a conversation with a trucker might be a little easier for you.

* Terms selected from "Glossary of Trucking Industry Terms," American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

A

Agitator Body — Truck body designed and equipped to mix concrete in transit.

Anchor It — Apply brakes for an emergency stop.

Armstrong Starter — Old fashioned hand crank.

Automobile Transporter Body — Truck body designed for the transportation of other vehicles.

Aviator — Speeding driver.

B

Balloon Freight — Lightweight freight.

Bareback — Tractor without its semitrailer.

Bean Hauler — A driver who transports fruits and vegetables.

Bible — The "Golden Rule" safe driving book.

Big Hat — State trooper.

Big Rigger — Arrogant driver, or one who will drive only long trailers.

Binders — Brakes.

Birdyback — Intermodal transportation system using highway freight containers carried by aircraft.

Blind Side — Right side of truck and trailer.

Bob Tail — Tractor cab driven without trailer; also refers to straight truck.

Body — Semitrailer.

Bogey — An assembly of two or more axles.

Boll Weevil — A novice truck driver

Boomers — Binder devices used to tighten chains around cargo on flatbed trailers.

Boom It Down — Tighten chains around freight.

Bottlers Body — Truck body designed for hauling cased, bottled beverages.

Bottom Dumps — Trailer that unloads through bottom gates.

Box — Semitrailer; also the transmission part of the tractor.

Break the Unit — Uncouple the tractor from the trailer.

Brownie — Auxiliary transmission.

Bug It — To carry freight from the front to the back of a truck.

Bull Hauler — One who hauls livestock.

Bumble Bee — A two-cycle engine.

Button Her Up — Tie down the load on a truck or trailer.

C

Cab — Portion of truck where the driver sits; tractor.

Cab-Over — A vehicle with a substantial part of its engine located under the cab.

Cackle Crate — Truck that hauls live poultry.

Camel Back Body — Truck body with floor curving downward at the rear.

Cement Mixer — Truck with a noisy engine or transmission.

Charge It — Let brake air flow into semitrailer lines.

Cherry Picker — High cab over tractor, sometimes called "peach picker."

Chief Hood Lifter — Garage superintendent.

Chunk — Differential housing on powered axles.

Circus Wagon — Low sided trailer with high bow tarp.

City Flyer — Short, low trailer used for making city deliveries.

Clean Bore — A single tank without compartments inside.

Close-the-Gates — Close rear doors of trailer.

Coffee Pot — Restaurant.

Coffin-Box — Sleeper compartment independent of truck cab.

Convertible — A truck or trailer that can be used either as a flatbed or open-top by removing side panels.

Cowboy — Reckless driver.

Creeper Gear — Lowest gear or combination of gears used for extra power.

D

Dead Axle — Non-powered rear axle on tandem truck or tractor.

Dead Heading — Running empty.

Ditch Light — Spotlight aimed at right edge of road.

Division — An established point where driver ends trip.

Dock It — Park truck at dock.

Dock-Walloper — One who loads and unloads vehicles and handles freight on the dock.

Dog — Truck with little power.

Dog Tracks — Unit or straight truck that runs out of line.

Donuts — Truck tires.

Doodle-Bug — Small tractor used to pull two-axle dollies in a warehouse.

Double Bottom — Unit consisting of tractor, semitrailer and full trailer. Also called "twin trailers," "doubles."

Double-Clutching — Shifting the gears of a truck transmission without clashing them.

Down in the Corner — "Creeper" gear.

Drag Down — Shift too slowly to lower gears.

Drivers — Drive wheels.

Drop It on the Nose — Uncoupling a tractor from a semitrailer without lowering the landing gear to support the trailer's front end.

Drop the Body — Unhook and drive a tractor away from a parked semi.

Duals — A pair of tires mounted together.

Dump Body — Truck body of any type which can be tilted to discharge its load.

Dusting — Driving with wheels on road shoulder,

thereby causing a cloud of dust.

Dynamite the Brakes — Emergency stop using every brake on the unit.

E

Elevator — Hydraulic end-gate.

Expandable — Flatbed trailer which can be expanded beyond its regular length to carry larger shipments.

Express Body — Open box truck body.

F

Fifth Wheel — Device used to connect a tractor to a semitrailer.

Fishyback — Transporting motor truck trailers and containers by ship.

Flatbed — Truck or trailer without sides and top.

Flat Bottom — Flatbed.

Flat Face — Cab over engine.

Float — Flatbed semitrailer.

Floater — Driver without a steady job.

Floating the Gears — Shifting gears without using clutch.

Floats — Large single, instead of dual tires.

Flyer — A run in which the driver takes a trailer to a distant terminal, leaves it there and immediately pulls another trailer back to his home terminal.

Flying Orders — Trip instructions issued to driver

by his dispatcher.

Four-Banger — Four cylinder engines.

Four by Four — 4-speed transmission and 4-speed auxiliary transmission.

Furniture Van Body — Truck body designed for the transportation of household goods; usually a van of drop-frame construction.

G

Gear Bonger — Driver who grinds gears when shifting.

Gear Jammer — One who continually clashes the gears.

Glad Hands — Air hose brake system connections between tractor and trailer.

Goat'n'Shoat Man — Driver of a livestock carrier.

Grab-One — To shift into a lower gear as a means of gaining power when driving uphill.

Grain Body — Low side, open-top truck body designed to transport dry fluid commodities.

Grandma — Same as creeper gear.

Gum Ball Machine — Rotating warning light on top of an emergency vehicle.

Gypsy — An independent truck operator who drives his own truck and secures freight wherever he can, or one who trip-leases to authorized carriers.

H

Hauling Post-Holes — Driving an empty truck or trailer.

Headache Rack — Heavy bulkhead that extends over cab from trailers, usually made of pipe and used in steel hauling.

Header Bar — Rear cross piece on open-top trailer.

Header Board — Protective shield at front end of flat bottom trailer to prevent freight from shifting forward.

Hobo — Tractor that is shifted from terminal to terminal.

Hood Lifter — Garage mechanic.

Hopper Body — Truck body capable of discharging its load through a bottom opening without tilting.

Horse — Tractor or power unit.

Horse Light — Spotlight mounted on cab to reveal open-range livestock.

Horse Van Body — Truck designed for the transportation of valuable horses (livestock).

Horses — Engine horsepower.

Hot Load — Rush shipment of cargo.

Hundred Mile Coffee —Extremely strong coffee.

I

Insulated Body — Truck or trailer designed for transportation of commodities at controlled tem-

peratures. It may be equipped for refrigeration or heating.

Iron — Old model truck.

Iron Lunger — The conventional 220 or 250-horsepower engine.

J

Jacking It Around — Backing a semitrailer around a very sharp curve.

Jumped the Pin — Missing the fifth wheel pin on the trailer when coupling tractor to trailer.

K

Kick Down — Shift down to lower gear.

Kick the Donuts — Check the tires.

Kidney Buster — Hard-riding truck.

Knocked Down — Unassembled freight or merchandise.

L

Landing Gear — Device that supports front end of semitrailer when not attached to a tractor.

Lay on the Air — Apply brakes.

Layover — Eight hours or more rest before continuing trip, or any off-duty period away from home.

Lie Sheet — Driver's log book.

Livestock Body — Truck or trailer designed for the transportation of farm animals.

Log Body — Truck or trailer designed for the transportation of logs or other loads which may be boomed or chained in place.

Low Boy — A low trailer for hauling heavy machinery.

Lumber Body — Platform truck or trailer body with traverse rollers designed for the transportation of sawed lumber.

M

Maniac — Shop mechanic.

Mexican Overdrive — Kicking out of gear going down grade.

Milk Run — Easy trip.

Minnie — Less than 100-pound shipment.

Mule — Small tractor used in warehouse to pull two-axle dollies, also yard tractor.

Multi-Stop Body — Fully enclosed truck body with driver's compartment designed for quick, easy entrance and exit.

N

Nose Dive — Trailer tipped forward on its nose.

O

Oakie Blower — Air scoop on air intake to increase power.

Oilfield Body — Heavily constructed platform-type truck body equipped with instruments for oil drilling.

Open Top — Trailer with sides but without permanent top; often used for heavy equipment that must be lowered into place by crane.

Out Riggers — Devices used for increasing width of trailers.

P

P. & D.'s — Pick-up and deliveries of freight.

Pancake — Brake diaphram housing.

Panel Body — Small, fully enclosed truck body often used for small package delivery.

Pajama Wagon — Sleeper tractor.

Peanut Wagon — Small tractor pulling a large trailer.

Peddle Run — Truck route with frequent delivery stops.

Peg-Leg — Tandem tractor with only one power axle.

Pick-Up — Small delivery truck.

Pig — Trailer transported on flat car.

Piggyback — Intermodal transportation system where trailers or containers are carried by rail.

Pigtail — Cable used to transmit electrical power to trailer.

Pike — Turnpike.

Pin-Up — Hook tractor to semitrailer.

Platform Body — Truck or trailer body with a floor, but no sides or roof.

Possom Belly — Livestock trailer with a drop frame to haul small animals (chickens, etc.) underneath heavy cattle.

Pots — Flares placed on highway to warn traffic of an obstruction or hazard.

Pour on the Coal — Step on the gas.

Power Brake — Open throttle while applying brakes.

Pull the Pin — Release the fifth wheel lock.

Pup — A short semitrailer used in combination with a dolly and another semitrailer to create a twin trailer.

Put on the Air — Apply the brakes.

Put on the Iron — Put on tire chains.

R

Rags — Bad Tires.

Rag Top — Open-top trailer covered with a tarpaulin.

Reefer — Refrigerated truck or trailer designed for hauling perishables.

Ride Shot Gun — Not driving; riding on right side of cab.

Rig — Truck; tractor-semitrailer; truck and full trailer, or other combination.

Road Hog — Motorist who takes more than his share of the highway.

Rock It — To free vehicle from mud or snow by alternately driving forward and reverse.

Roll and Rest — When a long-haul driver drives and stops at regular intervals to sleep.

Rolltop — Trailer with a sliding roof to permit crane loading.

S

Saddle Tank — Fuel storage area on a tractor.

Semi — Semitrailer; used loosely in referring to tractor and semitrailer unit.

Shag — Small, city trailer.

Shake the Lights — Blinking headlights as a warning signal.

Sheep Herder — Driver with questionable ability.

Shoveling — Improper loading of freight.

Sick Horse — A tractor in poor mechanical condition, especially with low power.

Set It Down — To stop quickly.

Six-Banger — Six-cylinder engine.

Skinnie Axle — Single axle trailer.

Skins — Tires.

Sleeper — Truck cab with a sleeping compartment.

Slip-Seat — Relay operation where drivers are changed periodically, but the truck continues from origin to destination.

Squealer — Tachograph (see Glossary).

Smoke Him — Pass another vehicle.

Smoker — Tractor emitting excessive smoke from exhaust.

Smokestack — Vertical exhaust pipe on side of cab.

Snub Nose — Same as "cab over."

Spin Out — Lose traction on slippery roadway.

Split-Shifting — Simultaneous shifting of the gears in the main and auxiliary transmissions.

Spot the Body — Park a trailer.

Spotter — Terminal yard driver who parks vehicles brought in by regular drivers; also a supervisor who observes the activities of drivers on the road. See "yardbird."

Stack — Exhaust pipe on diesel.

Stake Body — Truck or trailer platform body with readily removable stakes, which may be joined by chains, slats, or panels.

Stem Winder — Hand-crank starter.

Straight Job — Truck with body built onto its chassis; also called "straight truck."

Strip Her — Unload the trailer.

Sucker Brakes — Vacuum brakes.

Swamper — A helper who rides with driver.

Swindle Sheet — ICC log.

T

Tack — Short for tachograph or tachometer.

Tailboard Artist — One who thinks he is a perfect driver.

Tailgating — Driving too closely behind the vehicle ahead.

Tandem — Semitrailer or tractor with two rear axles.

Tanker — Truck, semitrailer, or trailer with a tank body for hauling liquids.

Tarp — Tarpaulin cover for open-top trailer.

Tattle-Tale — Tachograph.

Tied Up — When roadway is obstructed.

Tooling Down the Highway — Driving vehicle along at normal speed.

Tri-Axle — Three-axle tractor or trailer.

Trolly Brake — A hand valve used to operate the trailer brakes independently of tractor brakes.

Truck Jockey — Truck driver.

Turn Around — A truck that leaves from and returns to the same terminal.

Twin-Screw — A truck or tractor with two rear axles, both driven by the engine.

U

Unlatch — Release lock on fifth wheel to drop trailer.

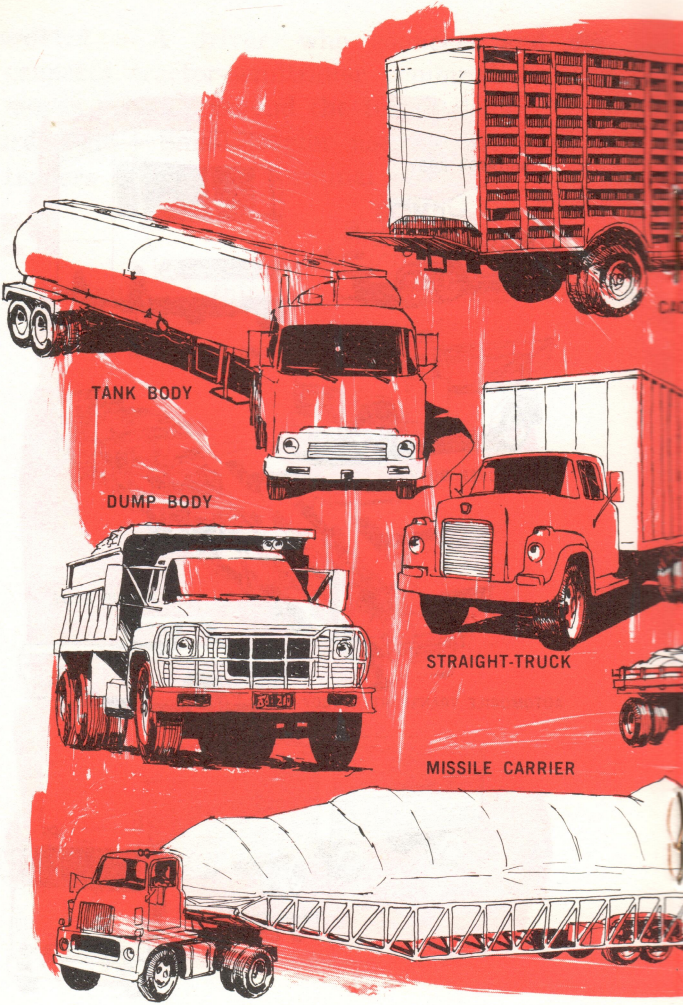
W

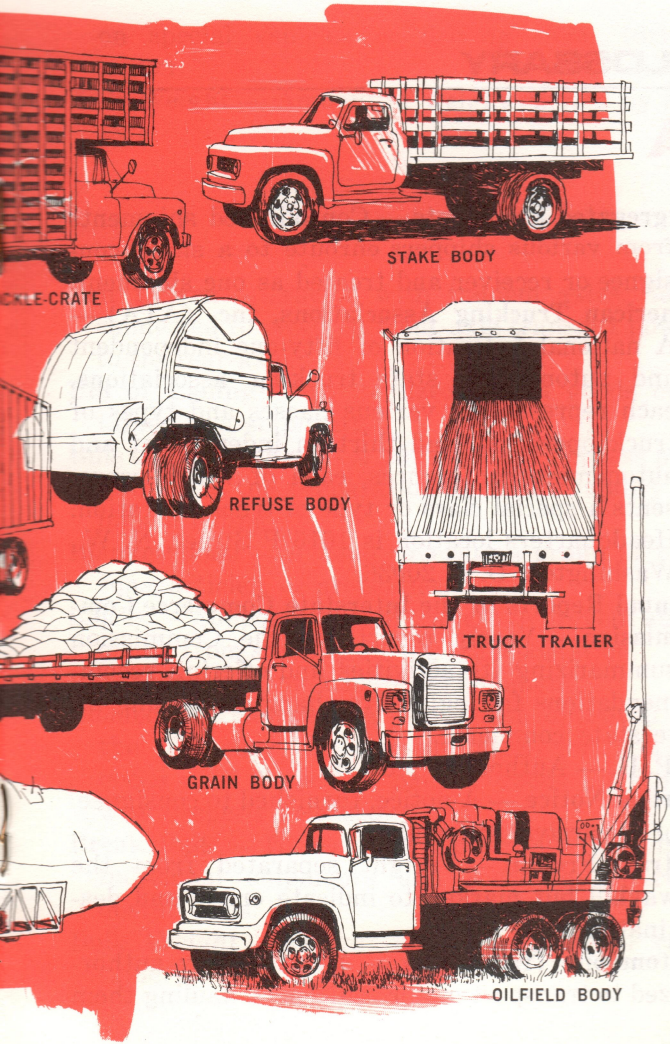
Wide-Spread — Trailer axles which are more than 8 feet apart.

Winch Rig — Straight truck or tractor with a hoist.

Woodchuck — Driver with low job seniority.

Wrecker — Truck designed for hoisting and towing disabled vehicles.


TANK BODY
DUMP BODY
STRAIGHT-TRUCK
MISSILE CARRIER


STAKE BODY
CKLE-CRATE
REFUSE BODY
TRUCK TRAILER
GRAIN BODY
OILFIELD BODY

GLOSSARY

A

Aggregated Shipments — Consolidated shipments from various shippers enroute to a single consignee or receiver and treated as one shipment.

American Trucking Associations, Inc. (ATA) — A national federation of fifty-one independent and autonomous state trucking associations, each representing various classes and types of truck operation, and thirteen independent and autonomous conferences, each of which represents a special class or type of truck operation. Headquarters location is 1616 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

Annual Reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission — Yearly reports of the Commission summarizing its activities and offering recommendations for legislative changes affecting interstate commerce.

A. P. U. — Authorized pick-up.

Arrival Notice — A notice, furnished to consignee, of the arrival of freight.

Astray Freight — Freight separated from the waybill but marked to indicate origin and destination.

Automobile Transporter — Any company authorized to transport motor vehicles by hauling them

on special vehicles or driving them (drive-away).

Axle Weight — Amount of weight carried by one axle.

B

Belt Driven — Tractor with tandem axles. Belts connected to powered front-axle transmit power to the rear-axle.

Bill of Lading — An itemized list of goods contained in a shipment.

Bills of Lading Act — A 1917 Act of Congress pertaining to the preparation and negotiability of bills of lading.

Blanket Bond — A bond covering a group of persons, articles, or properties.

Blocks — Supports used in trailers to prevent shipments from shifting during transportation.

Blue Label — Atomic material shipment.

Bonded Warehouse — A warehouse approved by the Treasury Department, used for storing goods until duties are paid or goods are otherwise properly released.

Break Bulk — To separate a composite load into individual shipments and route to different destinations.

Bulk Freight — Freight not in packages or containers.

C

Cab — Driver's compartment of a truck or tractor-trailer.

Cargo — The freight carried by a vehicle.

Carrier — An individual, partnership, or corporation engaged in the business of transporting goods or persons.

Cartage (Local) — Hauling between locations in the same town, city, or suburb.

Claim — (a) A demand made upon a transportation company for payment, due to loss or damage of freight alleged to have occurred while shipment was in possession of carrier.

(b) A demand upon a transportation company for refund of an overcharge.

Classification Rating — The class to which an article is assigned for the purpose of applying transportation charges.

Class I Motor Carriers — Common or contract motor carriers of property that have average gross operating revenues of $3,000,000 or more annually from motor carrier operations.

Class II Motor Carriers — Common or contract motor carriers of property that have average gross operating revenues of $500,000 or more, but under $3,000,000 annually from motor carrier operation.

Class III Motor Carriers — Common or contract motor carriers of property that have average gross operating revenues of less than $500,000 annually, from motor carrier operation.

Class Tariff — A published schedule of class rates.

Clear Record — A record which shows that a shipment was handled without loss or damage.

Combination — Motor truck or truck tractor coupled to one or more trailers (including semi-trailers).

Combination Rate — A rate made by combining two or more rates published in different tariffs.

Commodity — Any article of commerce. Goods shipped.

Commodity, Exempt — Goods that may be transported in interstate commerce without operating authority or published rates.

Common Carrier — A transportation business that offers service to the general public. Interstate common carriers must hold a franchise issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission which limits service to a specific geographical area.

Common Carrier, Irregular Route — A common carrier whose routes and schedules are not regulated by government agencies.

Common Ownership — Ownership of one mode of transportation by another. Such ownership is restricted by federal law.

Competitive Rate — A charge established to meet the competition of another transportation line.

Concealed Damage — Damage to the contents of a package which is apparently in good condition externally.

Concealed Loss — Loss or damage that cannot be determined until the package is opened.

Concentration Point — A place where small shipments are consolidated into larger shipments.

Concrete Mixer — Truck body designed to mix concrete.

Conference — An independent and autonomous organization within the American Trucking Associations representing a special class or type of motor carrier operation. The thirteen conferences are: National Automobile Transporters; Common Carrier Conference — Irregular Route; Contract Carrier; Film Carriers; Heavy and Specialized Carriers; Local and Short Haul Carriers National; American Movers Conference; Munitions Carriers; National Tank Truck Carriers; Oilfield Haulers; Private Carriers; Regular Common Carrier; and the Steel Carriers Conference of ATA.

Connecting Carrier — A carrier which interchanges trailers with another for completion of shipments.

Container—Anything in which articles are packed.

Containerization — Shipping system based upon large cargo-carrying containers that can be

easily interchanged between trucks, trains, and ships, without rehandling of contents.

Contract Carrier — A company that engages in for-hire transportation of property under individual contract or agreement with one or a limited number of shippers.

Council (American Trucking Associations, Inc.) — A self-sustaining group within the American Trucking Associations, composed of individuals who specialize in some particular aspect of trucking operations. The Councils are: Council of Safety Supervisors, National Accounting and Finance Council, National Freight Claims Council, Sales Council, and The Operations Council.

Cubic Foot — A common measure of the capacity of a truck.

Cubic Capacity — The carrying capacity of a truck measured in cubic feet.

D

Differential Route — Route for which there is no published rate. The rate must be computed from existing published rates.

Dispatching — The scheduling and control of truck pickup and delivery.

Dock — A platform where trucks are loaded and unloaded.

Dolly — (a) An auxiliary axle assembly equipped with a fifth wheel used to convert a semitrailer

to a full trailer. This is called a trailer converter dolly.

(b) Small platforms on rollers or wheels used to handle freight in a warehouse.

E

Elkins Act — A law providing penalties for various violations of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Enroute — On the way.

E.T.A.— Estimated Time of Arrival.

Exclusive Use of Truck — A request made by a shipper, on the bill of lading, for the complete use of a vehicle.

Exempt Carrier — Trucks hauling certain commodities are exempt from Interstate Commerce Commission economic regulation. The largest portion of the exempt carriers transport agricultural commodities or seafood.

Expediting — To accelerate transportation. Expedited freight service is usually faster than normal service. An example is dispatching less than truckload quantities, on a single truck, for quick delivery.

F

Feeder Service — Short transportation truck routes from terminals into nearby areas, to collect and distribute freight to a main truck line for long haul deliveries.

Film Carrier — Any for-hire company authorized to transport films.

Fixed Charges — Carrier costs that do not vary with an increase or decrease in traffic. An accounting classification.

Flammable Liquids — Liquids that give off vapors capable of burning.

Fork Lift — A machine used to move goods loaded on pallets or skids.

Free Time — The time period freight is held before storage charges are applied.

Freight — Any commodity being transported.

Freight Bill — Document for a common carrier shipment. Gives description of the freight, its weight, amount of charges, taxes, and whether collect or prepaid. Charges paid in advance are called prepaid freight bills. Charges collected at destination are called destination or collect freight bills.

Freight Forwarder — A company that assembles small shipments, from various shippers, into larger shipments to form a full truck or car load. Forwarders send the consolidated freight to a station where it is disassembled and routed to the proper destinations.

Full Trailer — Truck trailer with wheels on both ends (as compared to a semitrailer in which the front rests on the rear of the power unit).

G

Gateway — A point where freight moving from one territory to another is interchanged between transportation lines.

G. B. L. — Government Bill of Lading.

Gross Ton — 2,240 pounds; more commonly called a long ton.

Gross Weight — (a) The weight of an article together with the weight of its container and the material used in packing.

(b) As applied to a truck, the weight of a truck together with the weight of its entire contents.

H

Heater Service — Heat protection of freight that would be damaged by freezing.

Heavy Specialized Carriers — A trucking company franchised to transport articles which, because of size, shape, weight, or other inherent characteristics, require special equipment for loading, unloading, or transporting.

High-Cube — A truck body with above-average cubic content. Usually constructed with low floors and thin walls.

I

Icing Charge — A charge made for cooling perishable freight.

Initial Carrier — The transportation line that picks up a shipment from the shipper.

Insulated Van Body — Van body designed primarily for transportation of commodities at controlled temperatures. It may be provided with equipment for refrigeration or heating.

Insurance Freight — Insurance that protects shippers if goods are accidentally damaged during transportation.

Interline Freight — Freight which moves from point of origin to destination over the lines of two or more transportation companies.

Interstate Commerce Act — An act of Congress regulating the practices, rates, and rules of transportation lines engaged in handling interstate traffic.

Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) — The federal body charged with enforcing Acts of Congress affecting interstate commerce.

Intrastate Traffic — Traffic having origin, destination, and entire transportation within the same state.

J

Jacket — A cover placed around such containers as cans and bottles.

L

Lading — That which constitutes a load; the freight in a vehicle.

Less Than Truck Load (LTL) — A quantity of freight less than that required for the application of a truckload rate.

Line Haul — Movement of freight between cities, excluding pickup and delivery service.

Log Book — A book carried by truck drivers, which contains daily records of hours, route, etc. They are required by Interstate Commerce Commission regulations.

M

Minimum Rate — The lowest lawful rate that may be charged for transporting a shipment.

Mixed Truckload — A truckload of different articles combined into a single shipment.

Motor Freight Association — A non-profit motor carrier organization that prepares, files, and distributes tariff material for member carriers in a specified territory.

Missile Carrier — Flatbed truck body designed for hauling rockets and other lengthy cargo.

Mover (Household Goods Carrier) — A company that transports household goods by motor vehicle.

Munitions Carrier — A company that transports munitions by motor vehicle.

N

National Accounting and Finance Council — A self-sustaining subordinate group within the

American Trucking Associations, composed of individuals who specialize in motor carrier accounting and finance.

National Freight Claims Council — A self-sustaining subordinate group within the American Trucking Associations, composed of individuals who specialize in freight claims matters.

O

Oilfield Hauler — Any company authorized to transport oil field equipment.

Operations Council, The — A self-sustaining subordinate group within the American Trucking Associations, composed of individuals who specialize in terminal, city, and line haul operations.

Overage — Excess freight over the quantity believed to have been shipped, or more than the quantity shown on a shipping document.

P

Packing List — A detailed inventory of items contained in shipment.

Perishable Freight — Freight subject to decay or deterioration.

Point of Origin — The terminal at which freight is received from the shipper.

Pole Trailer — Truck trailer which uses a rigid pole as a structural member connecting the axle unit to the truck pulling it. They are used to

haul long, rigid loads such as logs, poles, and pipe.

Prepaid — A term denoting that transportation charges have been or are to be paid at shipping point.

Private Carrier — A company which maintains its own trucks to transport its own freight.

Proof of Delivery — Delivery receipt copy of freight bill signed by receiver at time of delivery.

Publishing Agent — A person authorized by transportation lines to publish tariffs.

Pusher-Axle — Non-powered rear axle on tractor.

R

Rate — The charge for transporting freight.

Refuse Body — Truck body designed for loading and hauling rubbish.

Regular Common Carrier — Any company authorized to serve the public and to transport general commodities over set routes.

Restricted Articles — Commodities that can be handled only under certain specific conditions.

S

Safety Supervisors (Council of) — A self-sustaining subordinate group within the American Trucking Associations, composed of individuals who specialize in motor carrier safety.

Sales Council — A self-sustaining group within the American Trucking Associations, composed of individuals who specialize in customer relations and sales management matters for the motor carrier industry. **(See Council — American Trucking Associations, Inc.)**

Sedan Delivery Body — Small panel truck body used on a passenger car chassis.

Semitrailer — Truck trailer equipped with one or more axles and constructed so that the front end rests upon a truck tractor.

Shipping Order — Instructions to carrier for transportation of a shipment, usually a copy of the bill of lading.

Shortage — When quantity actually received is less than that shown on the waybill.

State Trucking Association — An independent and autonomous association representing all classes and types of truck operation in a state. American Trucking Associations, Inc., is a federation of these state trucking associations.

Steering Axle — An axle through which directional control of the vehicle is applied. It may be powered or non-powered and there may be more than one steering axle on a single unit.

Straight Truck — A truck with the body and engine mounted on the same chassis. (As contrasted to a combination unit such as a tractor semitrailer)

T

Tachograph — A device used in a cab to automatically record miles driven, number of stops, speed, and other factors during a trip.

Tag — An identifying card or label attached to an article or its container.

Tandem Axle — An assembly of two axles, either of which may be powered.

Tank Truck Carrier — Any for-hire carrier that serves the general public and is authorized to carry petroleum, chemical, liquid, or dry commodities in bulk, by means of specialized tank truck units.

Tank Trailer — Enclosed truck trailer designed solely for the transportation of fluid commodities in bulk.

Tare Weight — The weight of a container and the material used for packing. Also, as applied to a loaded truck, the weight of the truck, exclusive of its contents.

Terminal — A building for the handling and temporary storage of freight pending transfer between locations.

Through Rate — A rate applicable for transportation of commodities from point of origin to destination.

Toll — A charge made for the use of a facility such as a bridge or turnpike.

Tracer — A request that a carrier locate a ship-

ment to speed its movement or to establish proof of delivery, or a request for an answer to a previously filed claim.

Transport — To move freight from one place to another.

Truck Mile Earnings — Income determined by dividing the gross freight revenue by miles operated.

Truck Tractor — Motor vehicle designed primarily for pulling truck trailers and semitrailers; constructed to carry part of the weight and load of a semitrailer.

Truck Trailer — Freight-carrying vehicle designed to be pulled by a truck or truck tractor.

Truckload — (a) Quantity of freight required to fill a truck.

(b) When used in connection with freight rates, the quantity of freight necessary to qualify a shipment for a truckload rate.

U

Unclaimed Freight — Freight which has not been called for by the receiver or owner, or freight that cannot be delivered due to improper address.

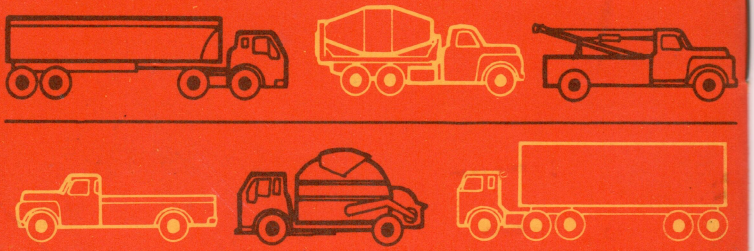
V

Valuation, Actual — True value of goods required to be shown on bill of lading, when rate to be applied is dependent on that fact.

W

Waybill — Description of goods sent with a common carrier freight shipment.

Weight Sheets — Itemized list of articles furnished by shippers to weighing bureaus.

Wet Goods — Liquids.

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